NEWS & VIEWS > HEALTH FREEDOM

FDA Makes It Official: Informed Consent Not Required for 'Minimal Risk' Studies

A ruling issued last week by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration — to implement a provision of the 21st Century Cures Act — means that researchers can't even — even if a specific research project violates the research ban — tell you that your participation in a study could be considered "minimal risk," which means that they don't have to obtain your informed consent.

By Suzanne Burdick, Ph.D.

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Informed consent has no longer have to obtain informed consent from human subjects when their research poses "no more than minimal risk," according to the FDA and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) ruling last week.

The new rule amends FDA regulations to implement a provision of the 21st Century Cures Act, which requires HHS to "revise the definition of minimal risk to ensure that the revised definition accurately assesses the potential risks and benefits from human subject research."

The final rule "allows an exception from the requirement to obtain informed consent when a clinical investigation poses no more than minimal risk to human subjects and includes appropriate safeguards to protect the rights, safety, and welfare of human subjects."

FDA uses an institutional review board (IRB) to review and approve clinical investigations and determine if they pose minimal risk to human subjects and if they contain adequate informed consent elements or to waive the requirement to obtain informed consent, under limited conditions, for certain FDA-regulated minimal risk clinical investigations.

"The Wuhan Cover-Up" by Robert F. Kennedy Jr.
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Cross — including Robert F. Kennedy Jr., chairman-in-exile of Children's Health Defense — said the move opens the door to dangerous testing on people without their knowledge or permission, reported what U.S. citizens already endured during the rollout of experimental COVID-19 injections.

The FDA said it expects the change will create "benefits in the form of healthcare advances," as studies that would otherwise not be performed if consent were required can now be undertaken.

FDA redefine law passed in 2016

Scientist James Lyons-Weiler, Ph.D., called the FDA ruling "wrong in every way possible when it comes to the culture of informed consent and human rights and medical rights."

Lyons-Weiler, president and CEO of the Institute for Pure and Applied Knowledge, teaches a course on informed consent, medical ethics and human rights.

Although the FDA's ruling is new, he said, its language comes from the Cures Act, which was passed by Congress in 2016.

The Cures Act made several changes to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including a provision that directed HHS and DHHS to "revise the definition of minimal risk to ensure that it includes appropriate safeguards as prescribed to protect the rights, safety, and welfare of such human beings."

The FDA's latest ruling is just "codifying that further and clarifying," Lyons-Weiler told The Defender. The FDA's ruling "is a direct violation of the Nuremberg Code, which requires people to be able to refuse kinds of research without harming that they don't want to have the oversight. … If the risk to the patients was minimal, and that the FDA was exempted with requests for clarification. So this is a clarification. If you will, it's a clarification that yes, that's correct."

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Code of Federal Regulations still requires informed consent

Meanwhile, the FDA ruling and Cures Act's sixth revision points of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that "minimal risk" means that the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research are not greater in and of themselves than those ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests and that confidentiality is adequately protected."

HHS lists these examples of "Minimal Risk" studies:

- Study poses no more risk than expected in daily life (e.g., blood draw, physical exam, routine psychological testing).
- Non-interventional studies (e.g., observational studies of behavior or records).
- Clinical investigations of drugs or devices of a non-invasive nature.
- Nonpsychological studies in healthy subjects or clinical populations (surface microbiology such as CCS, EMF, MRI).
- Genomic studies.
- Non-invasive imaging (e.g., MRI and PET) in healthy subjects or clinical populations to determine safety and efficacy of a drug or device.
- Research involving the collection or study of existing data, documents, records, pathological specimens, or diagnostic specimens to understand basic bio-behavioral processes.

IRB members are the ones who decide whether a planned study poses minimal risk or more than minimal risk.

What about risks?

Since children are able to provide consent for themselves, parents are required to give informed permission, under federal code (45 CFR 46 Subpart D).

The FDA ruling will likely impact kids, said Lyons-Weiler, because pharmaceutical companies will likely use it to deny the parents' informed consent.

But such a move falls on faulty legal ground, he said, because neither the Cures Act nor the FDA ruling include the language of "harm or potential harm."

"So a legal argument could be made that this doesn't apply to cases of informed permission," he said.

Who should make decisions — doctor or patient?

On his Substack, Lyons-Weiler quoted Dr. Anthony Fauci and Christine Grady, Ph.D. — chief of bioethics at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Clinical Center — who said that the ethical and legal emphasis in the origin of vaccine trialing was more important than informed consent.

"Their position is that the world can trust people to white coats conducting medicine and human experimentation to be 'ethical' and 'moral,' and that the doctors know best and nothing their own standards for 'virtue' — and that physicians' say over the dispersion of 'informed consent' research is more important than the patients' say because the physicians understand more."

Fauci and Grady's view runs contrary to foundational medical ethics documents, such as the Nuremberg Code, Lyons-Weiler said.

This kind of thinking — which the FDA's ruling supports by stripping away informed consent — is dangerous, Lyons-Weiler said.

"In my view, the right to informed consent is sacred and it comes above every other policy. Because if we don't demand that, then we're on a slippery slope where anything goes and the psyche on a blood pressure medication. I have to update your script," Why doctor? Oh, no reason. I just want to update your script."

"And then what he's really doing is telling the pharmacist, 'Stop giving the person drug A, start giving the person drug B because I want to see what happens.' That's not the way we want things to work. I want to think the line is inviolate."

Dr. Robert Malone recently made a similar point when writing about the lack of informed consent during the development and rollout of COVID-19 vaccines.

"In a historically normal regulatory and governmental environment, this breach of international ethical standards governing informed consent would be the basis for a class action lawsuit," he wrote.

"But in the through the looking glass' world of COVID-zero late 2019's established legal, moral and ethical standard governing patient and citizen rights to proper informed consent have all been turned upside down."

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Big Pharma will abuse this, critics say

Critics like Lyons-Weiler say the FDA's ruling will likely be abused by Big Pharma.

"If you set this culture within one context of population-wide clinical research that informed consent is not required, Lyons-Weiler said, "of course every drug manufacturer will want to pursue drug — or everyone that would like to have a way to drug that's in widespread use — would love to be able to do that."

Such a culture is a eye-environment for abuse by pharmaceutical companies chasing profits, he said. Pharmaceutical companies "will be able to say that they're not going to get informed consent for 'minimal risk,' and that's how The same excuse" the vaccine makers used. "That doesn't make me a pessimist, it just makes me a realist."

Dr. Steven Pelech, an MD that and retired physician, agreed. He pointed out that the FDA received only about 50 comments before it finalized its ruling. "Not one of the comments mentioned problems to informed consent in the context of experimental medical interventions," he wrote in an email.

Regardless of the FDA's ruling, all IRBs should insist that any research project involving a pharmaceutical product includes informed consent, Pelech said.

The Defender asked the FDA Office of Clinical Policy what the agency would like to tell members of the public who are concerned that this unethically strips people of their rights to informed consent. The office did not respond by our publication deadline.

The Defender on occasion posts content related to Children's Health Defense's nonprofit mission that features Dr. Kennedy's views on the issues CHD and The Defender regularly cover. In keeping with CHD's mission, The Defender's content frequently addresses issues of informed consent, including "minimal risk," and how that "new excuse" for vaccine makers used. "That doesn't make me a pessimist, it just makes me a realist."

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This is what I'm worried about. This opens the door for testing of new 'medicines' via the same mechanism as vaccines are tested. Vaccines are not tested for anything environmental factors… and of course, they lament all vaccines are perfectly safe.
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How about a vote like were thing. For federal medical establishment in being run by psychopaths?
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Sure you will, but edifiers refused to even 'ask' the world how it, They're such nothing what that've been studied for decades. 'Minimal risk'? There's no different than 'safe' is different. Whatever they say it is.
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Isn't that what their definition of 'safe' is "effective" actually means.
So the scientific 'fact' on vaccination is to believe the lie that?
They can vaccine to be safe! that is what to be fear?
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Informed consent has been a mother and father right since time and desecrate that were on informed consent and not treating current doesn't remove the majority's right to refuse to participate, as was the case with the Nuremberg Code. The "new excuse" the vaccine makers used. "That doesn't make me a pessimist, it just makes me a realist."
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The Nuremberg Code is the foundation of informed consent. The breach of international ethical standards governing informed consent would be the basis for a class action lawsuit.
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If it's legal to use such of word spinning.
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You want to be operating on the assumption that we are dealing with people who are honorable, ethical and moral. Unfortunately, that assumption does not describe the behaviors we've seen in the vast majority of institutions that are dealing by humans.
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Unbelievable! Whatever else for which? Anyone is even hurt they would be able to refer to it to the experimental because they're not.
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The Nuremberg Code is the foundation of informed consent.
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Why describe what is 'minimal'?
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Yeah, I'm not a professional of their own, you'd never know, you'd never see, and none of us'd much was my business.
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They don't know how to call my own risk. They may only worry know it can't push people or push the risk of drug. Pharma must be protected to almost nothing but themselves and this, which works awesome instead of their own profits and their own.
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What's about nothing minimal risk? How would they have constructed? What could possibly go wrong?? Ask Fauci!
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Hellohope
7 days ago
Yeah, I'm not a professional. Why describe what is minimal? Will the be alcohol by when there is an urgency to completion that is a relatively simple, which is necessary to be informed consent? Whatever else for which? Anyone is even hurt they would be able to refer to it to the experimental because they're not.
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Why describe what is 'minimal'?

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